

Environmental Protection Agency

Pt. 63, Subpt. NNNNNN, Table 2

soda ash, sodium bicarbonate, and sodium hydroxide) and fed to a rotary kiln where it is heated to about 2,000 F, converting the majority of the chromium in the ore from trivalent to hexavalent chromium.

Sodium chromate means Na_2CrO_4 . It is produced by roasting chromite ore in a rotary kiln.

Sodium dichromate means sodium bichromate or sodium bichromate dihydrate and is known technically as sodium dichromate dihydrate ($\text{Na}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$). It is produced by the electrolytic reaction or acidification of sodium chromate.

§ 63.11413 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

(a) This subpart can be implemented and enforced by the U.S. EPA, or a delegated authority such as a State, local, or tribal agency. If the U.S. EPA Administrator has delegated authority to a State, local, or tribal agency pursuant to 40 CFR part 63, subpart E, then that Agency has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. You should contact your U.S. EPA Regional Office to find out if this subpart is delegated to a State, local, or tribal agency.

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a State, local, or tribal agency under 40 CFR part 63, subpart E, the authorities contained in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section are retained by the Administrator of the U.S. EPA and are not transferred to the State, local, or tribal agency.

(1) Approval of an alternative non-opacity emissions standard under § 63.6(g).

(2) Approval of a major change to test methods under § 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f). A “major change to test method” is defined in § 63.90.

(3) Approval of a major change to monitoring under § 63.8(f). A “major

change to monitoring” is defined in § 63.90.

(4) Approval of a major change to recordkeeping/reporting under § 63.10(f). A “major change to recordkeeping/reporting” is defined in § 63.90.

As required in § 63.11409, you must install and operate capture systems and comply with the applicable emissions limit for each emissions source shown in the following table.

[72 FR 38905, July 16, 2007, as amended at 73 FR 15928, Mar. 26, 2008]

TABLE 1 TO SUBPART NNNNNN OF PART 63—HAP EMISSIONS SOURCES

Process	Emissions sources
1. Sodium chromate production.	a. Ball mill used to grind chromite ore. b. Dryer used to dry chromite ore. c. Rotary kiln used to roast chromite ore to produce sodium chromate. d. Secondary rotary kiln used to recycle and refine residues containing chromium compounds. e. Residue dryer system. f. Quench tanks.
2. Sodium dichromate production.	a. Stack on the electrolytic cell system used to produce sodium dichromate. b. Sodium dichromate crystallization unit. c. Sodium dichromate drying unit.
3. Chromic acid production.	a. Electrolytic cell system used to produce chromic acid. b. Melter used to produce chromic acid. c. Chromic acid crystallization unit. d. Chromic acid dryer.
4. Chromic oxide production.	a. Primary rotary roasting kiln used to produce chromic oxide. b. Chromic oxide filter. c. Chromic oxide dryer. d. Chromic oxide grinding unit. e. Chromic oxide storage vessel. f. Secondary rotary roasting kiln. g. Quench tanks.
5. Chromium hydrate production.	a. Furnace used to produce chromium hydrate. b. Chromium hydrate grinding unit.

As required in § 63.11411(a), you must comply with the requirements of the General Provisions (40 CFR part 63, subpart A) as shown in the following table.

TABLE 2 TO SUBPART NNNNNN OF PART 63—APPLICABILITY OF GENERAL PROVISIONS TO SUBPART NNNNNN

Citation	Subject	Applies	Explanation
63.1(a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3), (a)(4), (a)(6), (a)(10)–(a)(12), (b)(1), (b)(3), (c)(1), (c)(2), (c)(5), (e).	Applicability	Yes.	